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T. R. WALTON, Jr.,
Business Manager.

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CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

Office at Saunders Hotel, Lancaster Street.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

156-17 STANFORD, LINCOLN CO., KY.

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SAUFLEY & WARREN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the county of Lincoln, in the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office, 156-17, Lancaster Street, Front, Over Building.

H. C. KAUFFMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LANCASTER, KY.

DEPT. STREET.

STANFORD, - KENTUCKY.

READ THIS!

E. A. TERNUNE,

CABINET MAKER

—AND—

UNDERTAKER,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Stanford and vicinity, that he has opened a shop and is prepared to do all kinds of work, in his line at most reasonable rates. Undertaking a specialty. He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Cases and Caskets. Plain, cheap Coffins made to order on short notice. He keeps

A NEAT HEARSE,

and is prepared to attend funerals at all hours—

—AND—

TO AGENTS!

I desire to employ Agents to canvass for the

Singer Sewing Machine.

Good territory will be given; outfit furnished; and a business that will pay, offered real live, energetic men. Apply at my office, upstairs, over the Van Arsdale Building, Stanford, Ky.

A. C. SNOW, District Agent.

P. F. WALSH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

70 Fourth Street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, - - - - - KENTUCKY

My pantalon system is a specialty. I am an experienced tailor, having original and suited to the taste of every customer. 157-17

THE SPRING TRADE!

The Old Established House of

COOK & GREEN,

HUSTONVILLE, KY.

Would like to be remembered by

their Old Patrons the

Coming Season.

FULL PREPARATION FOR A

Large General Business now making.

Everything from a Paper of Pins to the Coolest

Fabrics will be found in our stock.

WHEAT & CHESNEY,

[Successors to Terry, Wheat & Chesney.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for Frankfort Cotton Mills.

No. 231 Main St., bet. Sixth & Seventh,

Opposite Lottville Hotel.

John L. Wheat, J. L. Chesney, 157-17

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HENRY HUSING,

Late of Louisville,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,

Main St., 1 door below Presbyterian Church,

STANFORD, KY.

Women's Ready-Made Work on Hands.

Prices Low—Call and Inspect my Work.

156-17

FOR SALE.

This Place where I now reside, known as the

PINK COTTAGE,

1 1/2 Miles from Stanford,

On the Hustonville Pike. Address at Stanford, or

apply in person on the premises to

G. O. BARNES.

GO TO

Mr. E. LAYTON AT

GIBSON'S CHEAP STORE

AT MONTICELLO,

FOR CHEAP GOODS,

He sells below Granger Prices.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 44.

STANFORD, KY., JANUARY 7, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 200.

WISKIES.

WINE, BRANDIES,
GIN, TOBACCO, CIGARS

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail.

S. B. Matheny.

DEPT. STREET,

STANFORD, - KENTUCKY.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

As usual, the spiritual mediums

have received a confidential communi-

cation from the late Vice President of

the United States, and from that we

learn that this country is destined to

become the foremost power of the

earth.

They go down nearly 2,000 feet in

mother earth out in Nevada, to bring

up the precious metals from the mines.

It must be near the infernal regions,

as it is said to be hot enough to cook

an egg down there.

The trail of Babcock grows hotter

all the time. In fact, it is said that

all of Gen. Grant's efforts to

shield him, he will finally fail to show

that the charges against him are false.

"The way of the transgressor is

hard."

A woman up North had six chil-

dren at one birth recently, and four

of the number were alive and well.

It would be a difficult thing to rock

six cradles at once, and we would sug-

gest to the unfortunate mother that

she get a large one, sufficient to hold

the entire "litter," and apply a steam

power to the rockers.

The famous danseuse, Marie Tag-

lione, who, forty odd years ago, took

this country and Europe by storm, re-

turned to Milan, in Italy, in 1847, in

a fortune of \$600,000—and this has

grown to three millions. She is said

to have been one of the most beautiful

women of her day, and had many

admirers, some of whom went crazy

on account of love for her.

It is said that Mr. McPherson, late

clerk of the United States House of

Representatives, who filed that place

for twelve years, had one dollar and

sixty cents to his credit on his retiring

from the office to give place to Hon.

George M. Adams. This too, although

over six millions of dollars, passed

through his hands. We predict for

his successor, a similar honesty and

success.

If St. Louis is the most central

point in the Union, and is of easier

access by rail, river, etc., than Louis-

ville, then by all means let the Demo-

cratic Committee of the country order

the next convention of the party to be

held at that place. If Louisville,

however, is a more central point, and

has more hotel and hall accommoda-

tions than St. Louis, the city of Louis-

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The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is the

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lies out of whole cloth. The recent effort

of that sheet to connect Secretary

Bristow with the St. Louis and Chi-

cago thieves, shows to what desperate

ends its editors resort when closely

pressed.

MANY of the best and leading Dem-

ocrats in Congress, and of the country

A SUGGESTION.

STANFORD, KY., Dec. 28, 1875.

Editor Interior Journal:

Please permit me to send out a proposition

to some of the great missionary spirits of

the age, to send some good Christian (if

they can be found), not to Christianize

but to civilize some of the people of the

town of Stanford. Just about this time

we think we need such an one. We have

heard that the good spirit has late visited

our town. Has not the evil spirit over-

thrown the work the good spirit did? Now

sir, any person who has witnessed of late

the heathenish course of some, would come

to the conclusion that we are hardly civil-

ized. For instance, good citizens from the

country visiting our town, had to get out of

their cradles and have them hauled to a

place of safety, before their parties could

get out. Then another case: I learn it

took four or five men to hold a gentleman's

horse that had been frightened by the

heathens, and save his family from death

or being crippled, besides scores of other

cases equally heathenish. We think a

stop should be put if possibly to such

reprehensible conduct.

A WOMAN up North had six chil-

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The United States.

Of course all the papers, magazines, periodicals, etc., of this country, from one end of the same to the other, will have something to say about the Century which has just closed, and the new one upon which we, as a Nation, have just entered. One hundred years ago last Saturday our young Republic virtually sprang into life, at first weak, timid, and even doubtful of its ability to pass through the first stages of infancy. But, with stout hearts and an unflinching trust in Him who gave us life, we went on "conquering and conquering," growing in strength and hope year by year, until the present hour, and from a few colonies inhabited by less than 3,000,000 of freemen we have grown in a single Century to fifty-seven magnificent States and Territories, inhabited by 44,000,000 souls. The cities of rude hamlets, built by our forefathers, have grown into cities of wonderful proportions, whose architectural beauty and grandeur compare favorably with those of the Old World which have been a thousand years in building. Our early pioneers subdued the pathless forests and turned our plains into vast fields of grain with which to feed the millions at home and supply the untold millions in other lands with bread. As was said by an able contemporary, "The war of the revolution freed us from a tyrant's yoke. The war of 1812 caused the world to respect us as a Republic, and we thus maintained our dignity. The war with Mexico was one of conquest, and the recent civil war has taught us to respect one another in the different sections of our common country." Notwithstanding all of the foregoing enumerated struggles and trials, we have never ceased to prosper. How could it have been otherwise? With a soil and climate embracing those of every country on the globe, from the frigid regions of the Pole to the Tropics, and producing any and everything fitted to the wants of man and animals in wondrous abundance—with Lakes and Rivers, such as history gives no account of elsewhere beneath the circuit of the sun; nature thus endowed us, and we, therefore again, how could it have been otherwise? We have manifested to the world at large that we are the most aggressive and energetic race of people on the globe, by doing in a single Century what other races and people have not done in five hundred years. Not only have we made the wilderness and the prairies blossom like the rose—but we have made them one vast garden and farm—bounded and confined only by the oceans themselves. Rivers have been bridged, courses produced. From Maine to Florida and from Ocean to Ocean our cities and towns dot the landscape. Where, less than forty years ago there were only rude roads blazed through forests and over mountains, we now have railways to tear the people and the commerce of the world. Less than fifty years ago it was a two month's journey from New York to New Orleans through dangers which man feared to face, and of even doubtful completion. What wondrous—yes, what marvelous progress! To-day one can enter a palace car at New York and without leaving a pleasant couch be landed in New Orleans in less than 60 hours. When we contemplate what has been done, not only as respects all the work we have been enumerating, but others of little less note. It does indeed "dazzle the imagination to speculate upon what progress we will make during the coming Century." Canada, Mexico, Cuba—these may be added to our country and humanized and civilized. With a population of one hundred and fifty millions and equal progress as in the past—but the imagination shrinks from itself at the bare suggestion, and we leave the future to work out its own progress and return to the past and the living present. Not only has the race of people in this country shown itself to be aggressive and progressive, but one whose inventive genius may be said to be of little less power than that of inspiration itself. The American Patent office will show to the world who they were that gave to civilization the most useful inventions of this or any other age or race of men—inventions which have lightened labor and increased the execution thereof—disseminated knowledge and transmitted it with lightning rapidity over the earth and under the sea. It is needless to say more now. We are a united people. Heart and hand those of the North and South will go on renewing their vows at the coming Centennial Celebration in July, forgetting the baptism of blood through which we have passed, and, with an unflinching trust in Him who guards and guides the Nations of the earth, hand down to future generations, unswerving and improved, the glorious heritage which our fathers bought with their blood and transmitted to us.

We hope with all our heart that the Legislature will appropriate the necessary fund to complete the Geological Survey of the State. In our opinion, it is the most important measure before that body—unless it be that of Immigration.

The Legislature.

This body met on the last day of 1876, but did not effect an organization until several days thereafter. Mr. W. J. Stone, the Representative from Logan and Caldwell counties, after a protracted struggle, was elected Speaker of the House on the twenty-second ballot, thus defeating eight other candidates. It became apparent from the start, that he would be elected. He is a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and is marshal of the State Grange. He is thirty-four years of age, and was an officer in the Confederate army.

Thomas G. Poor, of Hickman county, was elected Chief Clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major M. T. Christian.

D. R. Murray, of Hancock county, was chosen first assistant clerk; Mr. J. M. McDougal, of Lenoir county, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. A. L. Monroe, of Clay county, Door-Keeper.

The Republicans nominated "their little man" for each of the above positions, and voted for him solidly, of course.

R. C. Petty, of the "Purchase," was chosen Door-Keeper of the Senate. We should lay before our readers from time to time any important proceedings which may be had by the General Assembly, but will not number our columns with all of them, which would occupy valuable space and be read by no one. If, therefore, you want to keep yourself posted on State affairs, subscribe for this Journal.

Editor.—The Mountain Echo, that "good" Radical paper, copied some very sensible paragraphs from our journal recently. Pity that it would copy more, as they afford excellent information to its readers which they would otherwise be without. However, the editor should not make improper comments upon the same. Because a man is accused of a crime, as Mr. Fitzhugh was—that of arson—and duly and honorably acquitted of the charge, as we stated, that fact does not justify the Echo man in asserting that he is a "house-burner," and that we endorse him as such. We were not "down on Mr. Fitzhugh for burning a house at Crab Orchard," as the Echo states, but, on the contrary, we said he was acquitted, and should have been.

Yes, you are right, Echo, when you say that "when Adams runs for Congress we will be for him, a though he gave his Uncle Green an office under him." We will be for him to teach and to-morrow over any Radical in his district. We don't propose to read him out him out of our party for one small mistake. His virtues and abilities far overbalance that, and he is as given, and will continue to give, your rotten party particular b—allegiance, and sail into Congress with all ease imaginable. The Echo man, did not see why people call him by that name when his name is Madison." Well, we can't be responsible for your ignorance or your obtuse understanding.

It has been ascertained that the convicts, confined in the Ohio State Penitentiary, desiring to aid the resumption of specie payment, have opened a mint in that institution, with decided success. A good many of their nickels are in circulation in Columbus but the discovery of the scheme, led to the suppression of the enterprise. The counterfeit nickels are said to be remarkably correct and all have the date 1870.

They are made of amalgam and it seems a little strange, to put it mildly, that their facilities were so extensive as it is said a hundred pounds of amalgam were found concealed in their cells.

SOMETIME since, a court at Richmond, Virginia, appointed one Tyson of Baltimore, receiver of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., but much opposition having been shown to the decision by a majority of the creditors, the matter was taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals, and Chief Justice Waite has decided that the court appointing Tyson, had no jurisdiction, and has appointed January 20th, for him to settle up his accounts and quit. Gen. Wickham, present Vice President and late manager of the road, has been appointed in his stead, and appointment, we understand, that will give satisfaction to all.

HON. AARON HARDING died at the house of his son-in-law, Rev. Henry McDonald, at Georgetown, Ky., on Monday, Dec. 27, 1876, after a long illness. About five years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and some months since, through a loss of his mental powers, became somewhat demented or lost his power of memory to some extent. Mr. Harding represented the old district, of which Lincoln was a part, in Congress for two terms, and was nearly elected to the United States Senate subsequently. He was an able lawyer, a man of courage, and a Christian. He died in his 70th year.

HON. JOHN D. WHITE, the Radical member of Congress from the Mountain District of Kentucky, voted in favor of a third-term for Grant. We do not believe that our people of the "mountains" will agree with their Congressman. Why should they, when all the other sections of the country are opposed to a "third-term?"

AFTER a long debate the Legislature of Virginia, have voted against the resolution offered in this body, to appropriate \$10,000 to the Centennial Celebration. This was both right and proper for the people in that way-laid country are in no fix to make appropriations of any kind. Philadelphia papers are raising a hell-bell about it, and it is a'm that it is the same old spirit rebellion, which characterized them in days past, that prompted the action.

We learn from the Georgetown Times of a horrible explosion of a steam saw mill in that county on Monday last, which resulted in the instant death of three men, and the probable fatal injury of three others. Charles and Andy Harmon, and the engineer, Bristol, were the three men killed, and Eliot Harmon, Tom and Larkin Johnson are the wounded ones. The explosion is said to have been produced by the carelessness of the engineer in allowing mud to accumulate in the boiler.

THERE are less than a dozen lawyers in the Lower House, and this cause the Speaker, Mr. Stone, great trouble in the formation of his committees. Men must be placed on them who have sufficient ability to draft the laws, and it requires a man of legal information to do so. Too many lawyers in that body might confuse things, but there are not enough of them the present term to "leaven the lump," and hence the whole may be spoiled.

HON. THOS. W. VARNON, is the chairman in the State Senate of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He asked leave to bring in a bill authorizing the County Court of Lincoln to issue bonds to pay off the indebtedness of the county, and to purchase a poor house. It was referred to the Committee and Courts of Justice, and will doubtless pass as a law.

We are in receipt of the first number of the "Patron's Harvest Home," a magazine published at Mt. Washington—a suburb of Cincinnati. As its name suggests, it is intended more especially for the Grangers, but furnishes good reading for all classes. It is neatly gotten up, and is well worth the subscription price, \$1.50 per year, including an oil chromo.

THERE are now in the United States about 1,450,000 Grangers, being an increase of about 130,000 members over 1874. In 1874 there were 21,183 Grangers; they were increased in 1875 about 2000, and now numbers 23,925. Of this number Kentucky has 1,608 Granges. Indiana has the largest number of Granges—footing up an aggregate of 2033.

or Kentucky prefer for the United States Senatorship, there can be no doubt. If the election were placed in their power, there can be no doubt that Hon. James B. Beck would receive a very large majority. His ability, experience and influence, demand his election.

MISS MAGGIE, a daughter of Hon. Jeff. Davis, was married in Memphis this week to a bank cashier. Miss Davis is spoken of as a woman of remarkable beauty of person and high mental attainments.

A BILL has already been introduced in the Senate to repeal the 10 per cent law. There will be a hot debate over the bill, but we doubt that it will pass the Senate, but it might pass the House.

THIS year we shall have the Centennial celebration, the Presidential election, 266 days, 53 Sundays, and all the girls making love to us. It is all glorious enough, but give us the love-making, and you may have all the rest.—*Courier-Journal.*

THE Standing Committee of the House were announced by Speaker Stone on Wednesday. Thos. H. Shanks was placed on the Ways and Means, and also on the Military Committees.

THE Legislature would do a very foolish and suicidal thing if they were to repeal the ten per cent. interest law. This is the opinion of all men who have any sort of idea of finance and commerce.

CONGRESS commenced business on Wednesday by ordering sweeping investigations in nearly every public business.

The Governor's Message.

We lay before our readers below as much of Governor McCreary's first message as our space would admit, it being too long and not of sufficient interest to the general public to demand its publication entire. The message is a sensible and practical State paper, and treats of every subject necessary for the consideration of the General Assembly. We are in debt to the Governor for a pamphlet copy of the message in advance of the city dailies.

FINANCES. The financial condition of the Commonwealth is in a most healthy and prosperous condition.

It will be seen, that in the last two years we have redeemed and paid off \$347,000 of the public debt, and there now only remains of bonds outstanding and unredeemed \$148,394, of which only \$10,394 are due. These bonds have not been paid because they

have never been presented, and the interest on them ceased on the day they were due. The residue of these bonds are not due and redeemable until 1894—5—6.

To meet these bonds, a table of assets is here given showing that we have nearly two millions of dollars, in which is included the war claims, which is being rapidly adjusted, owing to the exertions of Gen. Hewitt.

EDUCATION.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to state to you that our system of education continues to meet with the hearty approval of the great mass of our people. The day of factious opposition to common schools in this State is past, and the growth of public sentiment in their favor is one of the most pleasing features of progress that the friends of an advancing civilization have to contemplate. The Department of Education is one of the coordinate departments of the State Government, and our people are beginning to realize that the children of the state are its most precious treasures, and that among the trusts conferred to those in authority there is none higher or more sacred than the training of our children in knowledge and virtue, and fitting them for the responsible duties which will hereafter devolve upon them. They have a right to demand protection and improvement from the State in their youth, and when they have matured, the State has a right to claim them as her protectors.

Washington spoke with prophetic voice when he said, "the perpetuity of our republican institutions depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the people." Under our system of government the children of to-day will soon become voters, law-makers, jurors, and judges. If educated, they may become an honor to themselves, and bright and shining lights in the social, mechanical, professional, religious, or political firmament. If neglected, they may fill our almshouses, our prisons, our houses of infamy, and finally the "Potter's Field," with the unknown, unmarked, and unnumbered graves of those who might have been, with proper educational facilities, ornaments to society and of service to their country.

In this age of improvement, progress and advancement, there is no principle in modern theories of education so well attested as that to improve our schools we must improve the training and scholarship of the teachers. Observation and experience both show that our common school interests are clogged and retarded by the absence from our system of any provision for normal instruction. All our sister States, and all foreign countries supporting a regular system of popular education, recognize the necessity of providing for such instruction in some form at the public expense. True economy dictates that as little as possible of the money raised for school purposes should be lost upon wrong or inadequate instruction. It has been found that such unfavorable results may be avoided, in a measure at least, by the professional training of teachers. Teachers' Institute have proven very serviceable in training and improving teachers; but Kentucky will not be fully upon the broad plane of educational advancement until the establishment of Normal Schools.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The last General Assembly passed a school law for the benefit of the colored children of the Commonwealth, giving to them, for educational purposes, all the taxes collected from colored people. The whole amount under this law during the past school year was \$21,600 68; other sources raised for colored schools \$2,657 28, and there was \$340 schools taught. The colored school system starts out with as large a fund and under as favorable auspices as attended the early establishment of white schools in Kentucky. It is hoped that the colored people will take hold of the system presented to them, and show that they appreciate it by earnest efforts to have their children attend school. Their improvement of the opportunities offered may induce the Legislature after awhile to increase their educational facilities. Persons who seek to make the colored people dissatisfied with the system that has been provided are doing them a great injury. They should rather stimulate and encourage them to appreciate such educational facilities as are furnished them. Nothing is ever perfect or entirely satisfactory in the beginning; and any attempt to blight the colored school system should be condemned by all who desire to see the colored people improved, Christianized, and elevated.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A complete and detailed geological survey, that will ascertain the correct geography of the State, describe its various geological formations, designate its immense coal and iron fields, analyze the various soils and mineral waters, locate the inexhaustible saline deposits, describe its varieties of timber and building stone and clays, tell of the fauna and the flora of each region, furnish a mineralogical collection, including specimens illustrative of the metallurgy of the State, indicate routes by which all this natural wealth may be made accessible, so as to stimulate industry and skill, advance our hidden wealth, and increase our capital and population, has long been needed and demanded in Kentucky.

Prof. Shaler has had competent geological corps at work under his supervision in the eastern, western and middle parts of Kentucky, and his reports already fill four volumes, which will soon be ready for delivery.

The value of this geological survey to the citizens of Kentucky can not be overestimated. When completed, it will present to the world such mineral wealth, magnificence of forest, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and immensity of natural resources as cannot be surpassed by any other State. It has occupied but little time, and its cost has been less than that of similar enterprises in other States. So far as the work is reported, it is everywhere highly commended. A great Commonwealth endeavoring to set before the world its wealth of resources should seek the largest material return for its expenditure, but should not narrow its bounds or hamper its work

by a too rigid economy. In my judgment the interest of our State requires its completion. It would be an unwarranted waste of time and money to abandon it now.

It will help us greatly to secure our share of the foreign capital and labor which is seeking a new home in this country, and it will give to our citizens an adequate idea of the greatness of their heritage, and stimulate and encourage their energies and their hopes. I therefore commend that you appropriate such sums of money as will enable the State geologist to prosecute his work to completion.

IMMIGRATION.

Labor makes capital, and labor and capital together give life and impetus and strength to a State or a nation. He who contributes to the development of our hidden resources augments our revenue, increases our wealth and adds to the greatness of our State. In Kentucky we need that greatest and most important wealth of a community—human beings. Our State has 37,680 square miles of territory, situated midway between the northern and southern portions of the Union, with as many advantages, facilities and attractions as any other State or country in the world. While the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has an advantage in population of 230 persons to the square mile, the North German States 227, and Belgium 442, Kentucky only has 33 persons to the square mile. All our interest demand the adoption of a policy which will liberally encourage immigration. Without it, we can not hope to secure any considerable share of the population constantly landing on our shores from other nations. The advantages to immigrants that exist in Kentucky would be certain to enlist their attention, if properly placed before them; but these advantages are almost unknown, and will remain so unless a more vigorous policy is adopted to encourage immigration.

According to the report of the New York Commissioners of Immigration for the year 1872, there arrived at that port from various parts of Europe 261,297 immigrants, whereof 34,000 were destined to Illinois, 30,000 to Kentucky, 16,000 to Ohio, 13,000 to Wisconsin, 12,000 to Michigan, 6,000 to Minnesota, 4,000 to Missouri, 3,700 to Indiana, and only eight hundred to Kentucky.

Thus it is, year after year, thousands of immigrants find homes in the far West. Their value to the States where they locate amounts to millions of dollars outside of the money and goods they bring with them. Kentucky loses this much needed "wealth" almost entirely, because no effort has been made to foster and encourage immigration. If we could get our average share of these immigrants to cultivate our soil, to level our forest, to build our railroads, to work in our mines, to improve our cities and beautify our waste places, we would have thousands of sturdy arms added each year to our working force, and an increase of valuation within the State of from ten to twenty millions of dollars. More than one-half of this increase would go to the land-holders, for statistics show that the larger part of immigrants are general laborers, and therefore their labor increases the value of the soil and its products.

It is now apparent in Kentucky that "active labor, white and colored," is sufficient for our present necessities. In the last decade one class of our laborers have decreased both in quantity and quality of their work. For additional labor we must look to Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, and other parts of Europe. If we desire to increase our population and develop our industrial and mineral wealth, we must endeavor to turn the tide of European immigration to Kentucky. How to make it to the interest of immigrants to make their future homes in our Commonwealth, and how to display to them the rich attractions and benefits which Kentucky possesses, are questions which demand deliberate and earnest consideration. You can do much to accomplish their solution by liberal and prompt legislation, and that, too, without great cost. The dissemination abroad of information as to our resources, or climate, our social and political condition, our schools, our freedom of religious opinion, and varied character of our soil, cost of land, maintenance of law and order, and low rate of taxation, is essential to attract immigrants.

CENTENNIAL.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is to be celebrated in the city of Philadelphia by the holding of a grand international exposition for the display of our arts, products, minerals manufactures, live stock, etc.

The indications at present are that it will be an event that will always be remembered in the history of our Republic, and that in the grandeur of display, magnificence of arrangement, and in the multitudes that will assemble, it will equal, and perhaps surpass, any similar occasion ever held in the world.

In addition to its being an occasion whereby the display of our most valuable interests we may attract the attention and command the admiration of all the civilized powers of the earth, it will also furnish a grand opportunity for men of every section of our common country to come together in fraternity and friendship, and forgetful of sorrows and struggles of the past, pledge anew their devotion to liberty, free government, and equal rights.

Kentuckians will naturally ask what has Kentucky done toward being represented at this grand gathering of the States of our Republic, and of the civilized nations of the world? I answer she has done nothing. In the list of thirty-three States that have appointed advisory boards the name of Kentucky does not appear. In the long list of States which have erected buildings on the Centennial grounds, or which have appropriated money for the collection and display of articles, Kentucky's name is not found.

The estimate that the world will form of the several States of our confederation will largely depend on the display made by them at this our first national exhibition. Shall Kentucky fail to take her proper place there, where all the nationalities of the world will be brought face to face? Shall she fail to advertise on this world-wide stage her arts, products, minerals and manufactures? Have Kentuckians no

JOHN H. CRAIG,

—AT THE—

TRADE PALACE CASH STORE,

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY..

OFFERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Prints in all colors and shades, Brown and Bleached Cottons,

Canton Flannels, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Plain and Twilled Flannels.

Opera Flannels in any shade, Rob Roy Flannels in beautiful

Checks and Plaids for Misses and Children, Repellant Cloths,

Plain and Plaid Linseys, Dress Fabrics in the Latest Styles,

Bed Tickings, Turke Red and Damask Table Linens, Irish Linens,

Ladies' Misses', Children's Hosiery in cotton lambs wool,

Fleece-lined, all grades, every shade in stripes, Dress Buttons.

Ladies Corsets in great variety, Ladies' Merino Vests,

Linen Cuffs and Collars, Kid Gloves in great variety.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmora! Skirts, A beautiful stock of Shawls

In every color, Ladies' Misses' and Children's fine Shoes a Specialty.

And every thing usually kept in a first-class house.

In connection with my Dry Goods House I have opened a Fashionable Millinery Establishment under the management of competent and elegant Trimmers, in which may be found during the entire season all of the novelties and beauties in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, and a beautiful stock of Fancy Goods generally. The Ladies managing the above Department have in successful operation a first-class Mantua-Making Establishment, in which the very Latest Styles from New York City and Paris may be found. Special inducements offered to parties wishing Bridal and Party Outfits in the Millinery and Dress-Making Departments. Flattered by the very large and liberal patronage now extended to us we shall continue to give to the Trade

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT

TEVIS' CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

Melton, Scotch, Beaver, Cloth and Jeans Suits,

Melton, Beaver, Seal-Skin and Chinchilla Overcoats,

Hosiery, Supenders, Gloves, Underwear, Scarfs, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

Gum Shoes, Gum Overcoats, Umbrellas,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. &c.

Fine Dress Shirts, Broadway Silk Hats,

Ladies' and Gent's Box-toed Boots and Shoes,

Suits to Fit the Largest Man or Smallest Boy

ALL GOODS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

N. B. Tevis' "Cash Clothing House,"

Main Street, Stanford, Ky.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, January 7, 1876.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHEAPEST and best groceries at S. B. Matheny's.

COAL for sale, by the car load, by D. W. Vandiver.

100 Cudies Virginia Twist Tobacco at S. B. Matheny's.

200,000 choice brand cigars at wholesale at S. B. Matheny's.

Whiskies, Brandy, Wines, Gins, Tobacco, Cigars, and Groceries at wholesale at S. B. Matheny, Depot street, Stanford, Kentucky.

CALL at Bolton & Stage's for Drugs, etc., cheaper than you ever bought them for, and cash. Before buying call and see that this means what is said.

MATHENY & MARSHALL have just received a large stock of Suits, Gents' and Overcoat Goods, and are prepared to make them up in the best of styles.

If you want a good fitting suit of clothes—made in the latest style, and out of the best material, with right up to Matheny & Marshall's Tailoring establishment, north side Main street.

You HAVE NO EXCUSE—Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver complaint? Is there any reason why you should not be as strong and healthy as the young men of the South? No! It is positively your duty, if you do, to go to your Druggist, Bolton & Stage, and get a Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLAVOR for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you do not, this, get a Stamp for 10 cents.

V. B. Two doses will relieve you.

HOME JOTTINGS.

REV G. C. OVERSTREET will preach in Huttonville next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

FIVE new houses have been erected in this town since the middle of November last.

Mrs. HUGHES and Mrs. ALFORD, who have been sick for some days, are rapidly recovering.

SEVERAL social parties were given in our town and vicinity during the Christmas holidays.

Miss CALLIE HUGHES and several others, will accept our thanks for the numbers of this paper advertised for.

UNCLE OWEN CAYLAN has filled up the muddy pool in front of the Court House with nice limestone rock.

A WARMER winter so far than winter never was experienced during that winter during the last days of the past year.

According to report, there were fewer hogs slaughtered in the country this year, by one million, than were killed in 1874.

Miss BETTIE McDAWELL, of LaGrange, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Theodore Cowherd, and Miss Annie McRoberts, near this place.

MR. R. E. BARROW, so long the faithful Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School here, has again taken that position, and will render valuable aid to the cause.

THE REV J. L. BARNES of Huttonville will preach at the Methodist church here on next Sabbath at the usual morning hour. There will also be services at night.

CHRISTMAS was a little fruitful of Police Court trials. Several parties who felted the law were brought before that tribunal and made to answer for the deeds of commission.

MR. JOHN BLAIR, our County Clerk, who has just returned from the Hot Springs, Arkansas, is apparently much improved, and can be found at his accustomed desk in the Court House.

MR. MITCHELL, the policeman at the depot here, had a difficulty with some colored people during Christmas week, and the railroad officials at Louisville sent him a new shotgun, on account thereof.

We hope our readers are well pleased with the change we have made this week in 1876. We hope to improve with each issue of the JOURNAL, and that our readers will appreciate the change substantially.

A REPORT was circulated last week, that Andy Conn was shot and killed by a man he once shot. The report was false, and arose from the fact that a man named Conn had shot a negro man who was trying to make him, (Conn), kiss a dog.

A BREAKSMAN of the Knoxville branch road at Richmond Junction, got his hand badly crushed in an awkward attempt to couple some cars last Saturday week ago. One of his fingers was crushed off, and all the bones of his hands were broken.

An Irish "bull" sometimes enlivens conversation here in Stanford. A good natured Irishman the other day, in speaking of a man who drank liquor excessively, said "the fellow would have died two or three times if it had not been for me."

We venture the assertion that the veteran "chilliest inhabitant" never saw such a protracted spell of spring like weather as we had in these parts during the closing days of the old, and the first days of the New Year. Prof. Fife should rise and explain this phenomenon.

At a surprise party given during the holidays, a daughter dressed in the style of a very old woman, knuckled at the door and called for Mrs. H—, her mother. The surprise was complete, and when the mask was thrown off, a hearty laugh all around was the result.

THE young couples in this region have about all married, and now we hear of a wedding on the tapis of an aged couple, who are between 72 and 81—and still—another of a widower to a widow, the first having four and the later three children by former marriages. Won't there be a merriment in that family?

But few accidents occurred during the holidays. One little boy, (White) Montgomery, son of Dr. T. B. Montgomery, was slightly wounded in the leg by a careless shot from a pistol in the hands of a boy with whom he was playing. A young man had his face burned by some kind of fire, worse but he is nearly well.

Mr. B. G. ALPHON, whose card appears in this issue, is said to be one of the best horse-drawers in this county. Give him a call if you have a carting horse and the defect will be speedily remedied.

THERE is an old saying that says, the first twelve days in January are the index of the weather for each month of the year. If we can put any reliance in it, we are to have a year of remarkably good weather, eight months of it at least.

MR. W. H. HUGHES, formerly known as Deason, for several years past employed in the Dry Goods Store of Severance & Miller, has severed his connection with that firm, and now his selling place appears behind the counter of Overly & Hopper.

Nor a pound of ice has been gathered in this county, so far, the present season. This is unusual. We hope that a few days of cold weather will come this month so as to enable our ice dealers to fill their houses.

PHYSICIANS and persons authorized to solemnize marriages are notified that the Clerk of the County Court has ready for delivery to them the proper blanks on which to make their reports of births, deaths, and marriages in Lincoln County during the year ending 31st of December, 1875.

It is a remarkable fact that Kentucky University now has less than one hundred students, and that during the third year of its existence there were over 350—perhaps 400. The trouble between the McGarvey and Bow can factions has, however, we are glad to say, been amicably adjusted, and we hope to see the University again on the highway to success.

ACCIDENT—Reports received here last evening of a serious accident to the Rev S. H. King. It seems that he and a young man named Denny were riding in a buggy to their home when their horse became frightened, ran off and overturned the buggy, seriously fracturing the thigh of Mr. King. Mr. Denny received severe cuts about the head. We hope the report is exaggerated.

OLD man Williams and his wife, father and mother of Reuben Williams, of this county, who are aged about 87 years, went to Packard's Photograph Gallery the other day and had their pictures taken, to be sent to their children in the far West. They have journeyed the path of life together for 63 years, as husband and wife, and bid fair to travel the same road for years to come.

MR. W. W. DEWEY, the popular general traveling agent of J. Clay & Co., Proprietors of the Remington Sewing Machine, spent this week in town on business connected with his agency. He was fully prepared to prove to the "Remington" the best machine manufactured, a point which we willingly surrender. Look out for a big advertisement, giving the virtues of the "Remington," in the next issue of this paper.

ISSUES—For some time past Mrs. Givens, the estimable wife of Jas. Givens, Esq., has been suffering from a mental derangement. She has now become so deranged that her friends have decided to send her to the asylum at Anchorage. Mr. Givens has our most heartfelt sympathy in his sad affliction, and we join a host of friends in hoping that the strict attention she will receive at the asylum will soon restore her reason, and herself back to her friends.

MR. E. TARRANT, of Casey county whose regular contributions over the non de plume of "Ellettsburg" have afforded so much pleasure to the readers of the Journal, left here, accompanied by his wife on Tuesday last, to find a future home in Southern Texas. We regret to lose Mr. Tarrant from our midst for a gentleman and scholar, is acknowledged by all. And we shall sadly miss his kindly services to the Journal, and shall ever recollect him with gratitude. Our best wishes attend him in his far off home, and we bespeak him a kindly reception by the people with whom he may be associated. We trust that he will hear often from him, and that he will never regret that he took the advice "go west young man."

OH! WHAT A HIDEOUS THING!—The other night a suburban citizen entertained for the night a stranger. Just before the usual hour for retiring the lady of the house suspecting that the stranger was in the next room with her husband, sent her daughter to look for him in the apple orchard, but the young lady, on obeying the order, found on turning down the "kicker" that the stranger was already beneath it, closely in the embrace of more phens. She did not wait to look the cover back, but ran like a stricken deer from the room, without even awaking the sleeper. When he did awake nearly frozen, he cursed himself for eating such a heavy supper, as to cause so much restlessness. Since learning how they look in undress, the young lady has entirely given up the idea of ever marrying one of the "wild creatures."

NEW DRUG STORE: Stanford is to have new drug store within a few days. The firm of Anderson & McRoberts will ask the public for their patronage.

Both of these gentlemen visited the wholesale markets of the East during the holidays, and purchased, as they assure us, one of the largest, purest and freshest stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Dye-stuffs, etc., ever brought to this market. Every article in their store will be pure and good, as no old remnant of any other establishment will be offered for sale.

Reimbursement to sell their goods at reasonable prices, from the fact that they bought them at low figures. Wm. B. McRoberts, the junior member of the firm has had large experience as a Pharmacist and Compounder of medicines. The drugs and medicines were selected under his immediate supervision, and all who know him will have confidence that they are pure. This new firm proposes to have a "grand opening" next week.

THE Louisville produce markets were generally quiet yesterday but steady. There was a somewhat better demand for provisions, and a firmer feeling on the part of the buyers. Bacon was quoted at 12c for shoulders, clear rib sides 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c, and clear sides 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c. Bulk meats were quoted at 12 1/2c for shoulders, 10 1/2c for feet and hams, and 10 1/2c for hams. Lard was steady at 14 1/2c, and lard for three, four and five. Wheat was held at 85c for No. 1, and 84c for No. 2. Corn was steady at 41c for new ear and shelled on arrival and 40c for old shelled. Oats were held at 38c for mixed and white, and 37c for red, and 36c for white. Eggs at 20c to 22c. Sales of live stock were made at 85c to 90c for pigs and 80c to 85c for hogs. Louisville Commercial, 5th.

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Tim Livery Stable of Jim Ed. Drice is the place for you to go when you want a buggy or horse, or both. He has careful horsemen who feed all animals, and the place under his care is a pump. The racks are always filled with hay, the troughs are supplied with grain three times a day, and water is given the stock morning, noon and night. In addition to these things, the curries and brush are used twice a day on the animals, and this accounts for their sleek and healthy appearance.

THE following conversation was heard on the street the other day: "I took dinner at the Commercial Hotel last Tuesday," said one of the party present, and Carson charged only 25 cents for it. Well, said the other, I got my supper, bed, and breakfast at the same place, for a dollar. And I, responded a third party, stayed there all day for a dollar and a quarter. I bet you all, said the fourth man present, I bet you I boarded there a whole week for three dollars. Carson, the proprietor, says they are his rates for 1876.

NEWSPAPER—Mr. C. S. Nield, late foreman of this paper, has bought a half interest in the Observer and Reporter, of Harrodsburg. It always gives us pleasure to hear of the advancement of our old friends and a long association with Mr. Nield, makes us feel a particular interest in his welfare. We wish him all the success imaginable, and are confident that if he displays as much energy in working for himself as he did for us, he is bound to succeed. We hope his many friends in this vicinity will give him a "hail," and at the same time benefit themselves by forwarding two dollars each for his really good paper.

THE Christmas tree at the Presbyterian church on the evening of December 24th, was the means of affording much pleasure and fun to a large crowd of young and old people. It seemed that all who were present enjoyed themselves to the utmost extent, and the church presented an appearance strangely at variance with its usual sombre look. A noteworthy and clever act was the gift, by the two congregations, of a solid figure cup to the accomplished Mrs. Julia Craig for her kind and voluntary services as organist during the year. The gift was appropriate and well bestowed. Mr. N. B. Tevis, the faithful and energetic Superintendent of the Sunday School, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane, which he received with his usual dignity, and great applause. The distribution of the gifts (some of which were quite costly) occupied about two hours, and then the audience dispersed, and many a little heart, and older ones, went away blessing the originator of the happy scheme. The whole affair reflected great credit on the Committee, Mrs. S. S. McRoberts, Mrs. James Paxton, Miss Mattie Paxton, and Miss Mary and Annie Logan, and they well deserve the thanks of the entire community.

WE have seen the rough draught of an unpublished poem—in the blankness of verse—commemorating the recent at Crab Orchard. It commences thus:

"Twas Sabbath eve—a scene of peace,
Unfaded by a passing breeze,
As our staid villa, drew the robes
Around her venerable form,
And in her hill girl home prepared
Her for repose.

The aged ones,
Surrounded by their youthful charge,
The young, in bright expectation glad,
The children, filled with merriment
Of Santa Claus, and Christmas tree,
In hope she'll dream of him
She lives, but dare not name—call wait
And fondly wish the morn came
To mark the festive week.

But mark! The crashing tempest comes—
And wildly shrieks, and madly rages;
And like a pack of ruthless fiends
Unleashed, invades the peaceful scene.
And terror blanches now the cheek
Where once late lady bloomed. And cries
Of fearfulness, and wails of woe
Now take the place of mirth and glee.

Strong roofs beneath the storm-king's tread
And rudely crashed—the crumbling walls
Are scattered like autumnal leaves.

The author seems to have become so deeply interested here, that a portion of his manuscript is illegible. We make out, however, the following:

Oh where's the arm to aid us now?
Shall Death run riot o'er our home?
Shall I despair his gloomy pall
Upon us throw; nor voice of cheer,
Nor arm of succor reach us here?

But see! A stalwart form appears
Amid the gloom—his eye alight
With manly fire. His radiant brow
Beams with the fervor of his soul,
His heaving breast beats the blast.

In vain the fragments round him shower,
The raining bricks, the falling beams
Alike he spurns, and bids the war
Of elements, severely brave,
Self-slain and resolute—a man
Invincible—he flies to save.

And now with shouts all jubilant
The children ring! From out that wild
Chaotic mass emerges, as
An angel mercy sent, and bright
In very loveliness, yet stern
Of good. Oh high he proudly bears
The rescued ones—the angel—the young—
Snatched from that living tomb, the ground
Glad trophies, bravely sought and nobly won
To grace and crown the conqueror.

LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS.

Huttonville.

We wish you and your readers joy, Mr. Editor, on the ushering in of the Centennial. Our Nation is certainly attaining to a respectability. We old age, however much it may be lacking in wisdom.

THE Christmas festivities have been generally observed with even more than their wonted profusion. This has been especially noticeable in the children's department. The toy market has been peculiarly active here.

Christmas trees have been erected in almost every village, and the venerable Santa Claus has faithfully made his rounds for the decoration of the little ones.

Weddings have been unusually frequent of late, in this vicinity. Four or five young gentlemen have recently bowed to "maidenhood," and like cravens yielded, rather than face the inevitable perils of the leap year campaign.

NEARLY DROWNED.—The unprecedented rain of Sunday, the 29th ult., has greatly disturbed the ecclesiastical relations of some of our most prominent Presbyterians. Mr. James McKinney, together with his wife and child, while crossing a small stream

was struck by a sudden rise of about three feet water which upset his rocky. Mrs. McK. saved herself and child by clinging to a projecting root of a tree. Mr. McK. succeeded in getting himself and the terrified horse across, but the carriage was carried into the Hanging Rock and lost. A portion of the Lower works were found some two miles down the stream in a damaged condition, but the remainder of the vehicle has not been heard from.

We had a violent storm of wind the same evening, which was rather terrible for a time but resulted in no serious damage. It made free—as usual—with some of the trees on one of the churches in this place—overthrowing a few ornamental trees, and in a handsome mound, raised upon the new turn of Mr. James Russell, which it tossed up in the air and scattered the fragments over its form pretty generally. Its worst frosts, so far as we have seen, were exhibited in Crab Orchard. The cattle roof of the Depot building was riddled together by Judge Pollard was unroofed, and the upper portion of the West wall was forced in, a perfect avalanche of brick and mortar, upon the family who were in the upper room. Your townsmen, Capt. W. G. Welch, who generally spends his Sabbaths amid the hallowed memories of his boyhood home, and whose gentle heart is ever ready to respond to the voice of distress, and whose valiant arm is ever roused to deeds of chivalric daring, rushed to the scene, and, amidst the aged parents on his shoulders, and seventeen little girls disposed around his person, and bore them in triumph amid the crashing rains to a place of safety.

Now Mr. Editor, while there were people with thousands of dollars of property, migrants, who would flock hither if they appreciated the natural advantages of our Commonwealth? Are we ashamed of our unequal products, such as tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat, and rye, or of our magnificent horses and cattle, hogs and sheep, that we should decline to participate in this exhibition? These are questions for you who constitute the legislative department of this State to answer. I recommend that you promptly make such enactments as will cause our Commonwealth to be fully represented at the Centennial Exhibition, and that you make such an appropriation of money, to be used for the display of Kentucky's arts, products, minerals, manufacture and livestock, as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

AGRICULTURE.

Kentucky is an agricultural State, and you cannot foster and encourage our farming interest too much. By regulating our labor system, by establishing fair rates for the transportation of our stock and farm products to market, by resisting monopolies, and by opposing ruinous taxes or exorbitant rates of interest by encouraging farmers to come together for consultation and for comparison of opinions, and by stimulating the growth and expansion of our agricultural interests in every way, you will confer an inestimable blessing upon the Commonwealth and the people.

I wish it was in your power to remove or modify the incubus which has been placed upon the farming interests by certain tariff laws, which, under a system of favoritism, mis-called protection, gives no increased price for what the farmer of Kentucky raises and desires to sell, but, nevertheless, compels him to pay an enhanced price for what he needs and has to buy, but this is regulated by the Federal Congress, which, it is hoped, will early consider this much-needed reform.

THE AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

This college is now located at Lexington, and, although it is one of the colleges of Kentucky University, it is a State institution. It was intended to be the school of the people. They own it, and they should profit by it.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was an institution long needed in our State, and it was hoped that it would become an honor to the Commonwealth, the pride of the State, and a blessing and bounty to the industrial classes of Kentucky. For the first few years it prospered, so that at the sessions of 1869-70 there were three hundred students in attendance, being the full number authorized by law; but the number of students in attendance has decreased from year to year, so that at the present time, there are only eighty in attendance.

Congress and our Legislature intended this college as a great benefaction, not only opening free avenues to poor but worthy young men to obtain an education, but also to especially instruct our teeming, thriving population in

